

The Lomond Press

VOL. 7 NO. 26

LOMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923

\$1.00 PER YEAR

LOCALS

On the inside pages The Press appears a lengthy communication from the pen of Rev. F. Forster on the general economic program that presents itself to the people of the world today. While these are distinctly his own views we feel they are an honest interpretation of an honest desire to find a solvent for the ills of the common people. When one analyzes what is glaringly apparent, it does seem strange in these days of over-production that millions of the primary producers are barely eking out a hand-to-mouth existence. The Press is most confident that the future will of itself provide a solution by making concrete the visions of those most ardently desiring that solution. The Press would welcome a free expression of opinion from the public on such topics through its columns, only asking a general refrain from personalities.

The appellate court refused to consider the Piccarillo-Lassandro appeal for a stay of sentence. It is said that an appeal will be made to a higher court.

What is considered to be the most promising oil strike yet made in Alberta occurred in the Okotoks field last week. The Alberta Illinois outfit had lost a set of tools in the three-thousand-foot hole and were about to abandon the hole for the winter when a sudden burst of gas made its appearance. In a measurement made by a representative the rock pressure measured 820 pounds to the square inch. The wet gas alone is capable of the extraction of three thousand gallons of gasoline daily, besides augmenting the Calgary natural gas supply sufficient to meet the urgent demand.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Huff desire to publicly tender their most sincere thanks to all those who so generously came to their aid in their time of need, when it was necessary to remove their little daughter to the Medicine Hat hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis. The little girl is now home and making rapid progress toward recovery.

J. L. Brubaker has given up the ghost of his Alberta efforts and has departed to his former haunts in the States.

Mrs. E. Benson, V.G. of Prim-

rose Rebekah Lodge, No. 61, has asked The Press to correct the list of officers of that Lodge as appearing in the issue of Jan. 12th, so as to read: R. S. V. G., Mrs. Lizzie Grant.

H. Erskine has been delegated to represent the Lomond Odd Fellows at the Grand Lodge sittings to be held in Calgary.

Mrs. W. A. Smith has been delegated to represent the Lomond Rebekahs at the annual assembly to be held in Calgary.

In spite of such opinions as that of Lloyd George and some other noted men, The Press is of the opinion that the French occupation of the Ruhr is the most logical conclusion of the situation. The German financial and industrial magnates were openly defiant, even to the extent of refusing to pay taxes that would be used for indemnity settlements. To settle the matter now while Germany is unarmed, might mean the averting of another world war.

Here and There

Point Grey, B.C.:—The approximate total cost of the new area that is to be developed by the C. P. R., between thirty-seventh Avenue and Forty-first Avenue, and Granville Street and Maple Street, will be \$155,299, of which the municipality will be asked to pay \$26,446 for the construction of sewers, which will eventually revert to the municipality. This statement was made by Mr. Newton J. Ker, land agent for the C. P. R., at the Point Grey Council meeting.

Winnipeg:—"Never in the history of the west has grain moved more freely and with greater despatch, and also in greater quantities over Canadian Pacific lines than during the past season," said Charles Murphy, general manager in charge of western lines. "Up to the present time," Mr. Murphy continued, "there hasn't been the slightest congestion on western lines." As an illustration of prompt movement the general manager said that fully 85 per cent. of the amount loaded was moved east of Winnipeg daily.

QUITE EVIDENT

The teacher screamed, clapped one arm and registered genuine agony. "A bee stung me," she shrieked, shaking that much-mashed offender out on the floor. "Yep," piped Johnny Jones, "I see'd it crawlin' up your sleeve." "Then why didn't you tell me?" the exasperated teacher demanded. "Cause," replied the guileless Johnny, "I knowed you'd find it out."

L. H. STACK, L. L. B.
BARRISTER - SOLICITOR
NOTARY
Bank of Hamilton Chambers
VULCAN - ALBERTA

EYREMORE CIRCUIT

BOW CITY

The Ladies' Aid are making preparations for a Valentine Social to be held in the Bow City Hall on the evening of the day in question, February 11. A booth for the sale of home-made candy is to be erected, a good program is being prepared to consist of a Valentine dramatic sketch, and other Valentine numbers, while some unique games will be played by one and all, old and young. Refreshments in the shape of hearts and arrows, etc., will be served. It would be well for all interested to keep

the date open, Feb. 14.

EYREMORE CIRCUIT

Sundays for holding services at First Chance and Adler school houses will be January 21, February 4, February 18, and so on every two weeks.

On January 21 the subject will be—"Unread Lessons of Life."
On February 4—"Christianity Defined in Terms of Service."

One of the new fashionable colors is called "Helen Pink." A great many folks look like it.

The Farmer's Partner



A Bank, like an individual, is known by the company it keeps—in other words, every bank has a distinct character. This Bank has been so closely associated with rural development in the past half century that it is now characterized as the Farmer's Partner. If you are looking for practical banking co-operation, let our local Manager demonstrate "Standard" service.

STANDARD BANK

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS
Lomond Branch, R. T. M. Temple, Manager.
Travers Branch, J. H. Oliver, Manager.

BOW CITY COAL, \$4.00 at the Mine---

C. R. WESTGATE, Manager.

Kleenbirn Collieries, Ltd

THE PRESS OFFERS CLUBBING RATES WITH

The Family Herald and Weekly Star.

The Free Press and Prairie Farmer.

The Grain Growers Guide.

and Several Other Publications

Registered Alberta Seed Grain for Sale

Victory Oats

Banner Oats

Marquis Wheat

Ruby Wheat

Kitchener Wheat

This grain has all been cleaned and graded in the provincial government plant at Edmonton.

All this seed is produced from specially selected elite stock and includes which won prizes at Chicago in 1922.

PRICES:

Oats, \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Edmonton.

Wheat, \$1.50 per bushel f.o.b. Edmonton.

Apply to the FIELD CROPS BRANCH,
Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

COMMUNICATION

We're here and it's here and, come to think of it, the two make quite a combination.

We're here at the beginning of 1923. Why are we here? What are we here for?

The careless song we sometimes reel off, "We're here because we're here", almost seems to fit the situation.

We could not exactly tell anyone why the beginning of this year finds us here, we should have a difficulty in convincing even ourselves of a reason for continuing to stay, and yet it might be even harder to persuade ourselves to pull up stakes and try somewhere else. The fact is that we are part of a world disorder into which agriculture has been thrown.

European agriculture is chaotic.

British agriculture has never been so distressing. The farmer in England is at his wit's end to make even his varied crops produce for him a favorable balance.

From the United States come reports emanating from many quarters that farming is not a paying game.

The South African government has made a stipulation that each man taking up land in its possessions shall have \$10,000 to invest, so evidently farmers are not urgently wanted there.

What is the matter?

The Dominion Government seems to be of the opinion that our difficulties arise out of a need for more farmers and has evolved an immigration policy to fit the case.

How this need is figured out at the present stage of agriculture throughout the Dominion is more than I can comprehend; but some of the hidden mysteries of governments are not supposed to be understood by a common citizen.

What I would like to know is whether the government is as careful to give all newcomers a full statement of present conditions among operating farmers as to tell them what more and better farmers are needed.

But to return to our question, what is wrong?

Presently spring will be dealing out the cards again and everybody will be entering with feverish zest into the annual gamble.

In this game trumps don't seem to be dealt out but nobody is quite sure who keeps them—and often just as you are about to turn a trick with a poor hand you find the cards are worked.

It's the old case of the coin again—tales we lose, and if we get anything else but tales we lose anyway.

It's a great game! It sure enough alright, if you are not particular what it is that's sure.

I know that somebody will say, what about 1915 and 1919? Who won out then?

Who did? Perhaps the farmer did! The fact of the matter is that in those days we had a period of general prosperity based (don't let us forget this) on the prosperity which happened to come to agriculture. But how did that prosperity come? It first came to those who control agriculture but never work at it—the controllers of grain exchanges and grain companies who are self-commissioned to sell our country's agricultural products, and the millers, etc.

These men were making big money before the farmers were invited in on it and they still made it after the farmers had been sand-bagged and carried away from the gaming table dead-broke.

It's a great game if you like it; if you don't you just drop out and the

government advertises for someone to take your place.

The game always goes on and it is controlled on the presumption that it always will.

During the war, before agricultural products went up, other commodities had gone soaring. When the slump came, wheat was the first to drop, and some other things have not dropped much yet.

The fact is, that centralized control is the greatest hindrance to agricultural prosperity.

For the moment we are not dealing with the question of drought. That condition, we hope, is not permanent; but after the drought is over the other hindrance will be there and is becoming

more powerful than ever.

That financial control under which not only agriculture but every industry suffers, we are told is a privilege that we must not interfere with. The men at the head have climbed there and we must not interfere or we shall destroy initiative, kill ambition, indeed we shall drag human nature down to a dead level of undesirable mediocrity.

I must confess, however, that some of this initiative and ambition I would delight in interfering with and I am more anxious about the wreckage that these men leave as they climb than I am about the glory that has become theirs.

The United States coal commission has been investigating the coal indus-

try in that country. The industry is capitalized at \$2,330,000,000, of which \$430,000,000 is in anthracite mines, and the rest in bituminous. The commission did not reveal the amount of watered stock in this. Eight producers control 70 per cent of the anthracite, or a capital of \$301,000,000—an average of \$37,625,000. Six thousand producers are engaged in the bituminous coal industry—a average for capital of \$316,666.

In Canada, take one instance only, the Ames-Holden & McCready Shoe stock merger, which took place some time ago. Original stock totalled \$3,500,000. The same stock, after the merger, became \$7,000,000—or doubled. This water has probably something to

STABILITY OF CANADA'S RAILROADS DEPENDS ON FREEDOM OF MANAGEMENT

President of Canadian Pacific Points Out How Canada May Avoid Costly Mistakes

IN a special article written for the Annual Financial number of the "Montreal Gazette," E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, makes a plea for the keeping free of Canada's railroad management from legislative and political restriction. The subject is of unusual interest at this time, and Mr. Beatty points out that Canada has something to learn in this respect from the somewhat unhappy experience of the United States. The article is as follows:—

Canada has sometimes been upbraided with being less quick to adopt new ideas than her neighbor, the United States. While this more conservative attitude may have its drawbacks, it sometimes has its advantages, as it enables us to study the progress of experiments conducted under similar conditions to those pertaining to this country without being ourselves involved in the penalties of failure. A case in point was the United States Government control of railroads during the war. Those who anticipated a new Jerusalem from the experiment have either confessed their disillusionment or have diverted their enthusiasm to other visionary schemes.

The extent to which the American railway is still crippled by the recent experiment has not been thoroughly recognized, and the almost equal danger of government over-regulation has been overlooked. This official interference still interferes with the stability of the railroads, with the result that the capital required for necessary maintenance and equipment is lacking, and the vigorous programme of extension and development which might have been expected after the war is not yet announced. With a shortage of 180,000 freight cars and 2,000 locomotives, the American railroads have failed satisfactorily to handle the harvest or to distribute the much needed coal. For this they are not themselves to blame. As Secretary Hoover has frankly admitted, the American railroads are suffering from long-continued financial starvation, and points out that the loss to the United States during each period of severe car shortage is at least a billion dollars, most of the loss falling upon the farmers.

In the United States, the farmer has been clamoring for reduction of freight rates, but of what advantage will those lower rates be to that farmer if they still further deprive the railroads of the credit required to buy the equipment for transporting the harvest to market? Lower rates can only mean more unmarketed corn.

In case anyone may think this picture overdrawn, let me quote from



E. W. BEATTY, K.C., President, Canadian Pacific Railway.

editorials in the Wall Street Journal of December 9th:—

"The theory that you can tax railroads poor, compel them to pay the highest wages and conduct transportation at a loss will not work in America or anywhere else."

"The Interstate Commerce Act, approved February 4, 1887, has been continually amended, each amendment bringing with it more and more restraint, and leaving to railroad managers less and less initiative."

"Coincident with these amendments came state legislation creating the public utilities commissions, designed to do in a small way what the Interstate Commerce Commission was doing in a large way. Always there was growing the ever-swelling stream of legislation of a restrictive character, some fanatical, some political and utterly selfish, but all tending to increase the cost of operation and lessen the initiative of the management."

"The railroad problem is today more political than economic. Government interference has dried up the sources from which railroad management built its colossal structure. Investment capital is always shy of political control. With control of their expenditures in their own hands, subject only to economic laws, the railroad business ought to be permitted to readjust itself as other business must do and is doing."

"You must not think you can continue the policy of private ownership and at the same time regulate every railroad method and operation and still expect them to continue to show enterprise and initiative. Too much protection and too much regulation are disastrous."

The record of the recent shopmen's strike in the United States showed that wage-fixing by government does not avert strikes. Indeed, it is generally admitted that the strike was due in no small measure to the work-

Government Interference With Management Tends to Dry Up Sources of Country's Most Pressing Needs

ers' resentment at having their wages cut by government authority. The matter could have been amicably arranged if negotiations had been left to the railroad officials and the employees.

The moral of all this is, of course, that Canada would be wise to profit by her neighbor's experience, and avoid the mistake of constant appeals for government interference in order to adjust railway matters which may be in dispute. For government interference, however well intentioned it may be in the beginning, inevitably results in paralysis and inertia. A round-table conference between the parties interested is much more likely to remedy the trouble. In the case of immigration we have seen how war regulations introduced for a specific purpose have hampered the movement of desirable settlers to this country owing to the slowness of the official mind to adapt itself to new circumstances. Increase of government regulation means increase of the number of officials and increased taxation, and heaven knows we have taxation enough as it is! What the business of this country needs is freedom of initiative and prospect of a reasonable return for enterprise, always with due regard to the general welfare.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Canada's most pressing needs are capital and men. Without the latter its potentialities cannot be realized and the burden of taxation lessened, and without the former, its industrial expansion cannot be achieved. Our energies should be directed to exploiting the advantages and the wealth of this country in those quarters where wealth is available and whose holders believe that under Canada's laws and constitutional system their investments will be given the encouragement and protection which they deserve. The wealth of this country lies in the ground for the most part and must be taken out of it by the joint labors of men and money.

Excursions by the government into the field of private enterprise cannot be supported except on grounds of national peril, or to save economic disaster, but scarcely less important is the necessity for broad policies of non-interference in business by regulatory and restrictive legislation which has a tendency to tie the hands and cripple the initiative of those entrusted with the legitimate development of the commerce and industries of the nation. Providentially, we can see no indication of such an attitude in Canada, and that is as it should be. It is the spirit of the pioneer which initiated this country's development, and it is that spirit translated to our modern and complex commercial life which will contribute most to its future prosperity.

do with the well-known spread between the price of hides and the price of boots.

It is only necessary to follow the rise and the profits of grain and milling companies to locate the centre of control in the grain trade.

What, then, is the moral of it all, and what is the object to be aimed at?

There are some who claim that agriculturalists will be forced to adopt again the old-fashioned method of disposing of products, home-milling, home-spinning, home-tanning, home-manufactures, etc. That might solve some difficulties but not all. It is possible that a new order of things is being forced upon us, and, if so, what is to be the nature of that order?

Government control as we have known it is clearly not fully trusted by all concerned. The only two alternatives are, to my mind, either more complete government control, setting prices and profits all through in every commodity so as to adjust the balance between production and the right to live, which would do away with exorbitant plunder, or, on the other hand, a new order.

What would that new order be?

Here we come again to the battle of the ages. Here we come again to the unfinished struggle. In the new order

men are to count for more than money. Human life will no longer be a mere pawn in the financial game. A vision, you say! Yes, but it is substituting a vision for a nightmare. The dollar standard of value is the greatest curse in the social life of today. It is an unmitigated curse.

Shall we then substitute barter? Even then one man might club another to death on account of a difference between the two over the respective values of a coyote hide and a pig.

The adjustment shall be made in our estimate of life values.

We have spoken of initiative and ambition in the financial game and have referred to the sacred awe in which some minds hold these things. Under a better system this initiative and ambition would have a more worthy object.

A millionaire corners wheat and in the corner crushes many to the wall and endeavors to starve his fellows into a fabulous price for his corner. Don't touch him! He's ambitious.

Another corners cotton and makes it impossible for the people living from hand to mouth to half clothe themselves. Don't stay his ambition! It's a pretty little thing.

A Ponzi conceives an old scheme of plunder based on the gullibility of the avaricious public—a fool scheme from the very start for everyone else but Ponzi. Don't interfere with him! His ambition is a sacred thing.

The blackest curse of all financial curses is now fast eating its way into the heart of this continent's life—the curse of the drug traffic. From one to four millions, or one to four per cent of population, in the United States are drug addicts (totals variously estimated by experts). Drug peddlers claim that each addict is good for securing six more, and one method used is to promise a supply to a victim when he or she brings a new one. One will make six! Six will make thirty-six! Where will it end? And yet, we must not interfere—the men making millions out of this thing are ambitious.

When ambition goes wrong it has got to be stopped; and our whole economic system is built on ambition with a curse in it.

What are we going to do about it?

One thing is certain, if the matter is not taken seriously in hand, every other country will follow Russia.

If czarist Russia had listened to her Tolstoys and her Gharkis and had made even a semblance of a serious effort to right existing wrongs, Russia would never have known her terrible revolution.

It is not a matter for theories alone. Bolshevism had some splendid theories but in their execution they have been largely destroyed.

No absolute and specific program can be outlined.

The fact is that the ambition for wealth and possessions fires everyone, whether it be the millionaire or the pauper, the controller, the distributor or the producer.

It is in us all.

Acquisitiveness is a state of mind born within us and is a laudable and desirable thing. The wrong comes in when we seek to acquire the wrong thing. Precisely that has grown up around our money system.

Money is the root and ground and fertilizer of all manner of evil.

It is a matter of the direction of our ambitions.

Notice the present results. If we admit that everybody is after wealth, how few obtain it, and how many are wrecked in seeking it?

The adjustment will only come when we adjust our sense of values. I believe it to be true that "the world owes us a living and we owe the world a life." I also believe it to be true that there is enough for each and for all. No hunger is necessary and no poverty is necessary until someone gets more than his share.

It would be easy to shew that surplus wealth caused the world war, with all its horrors; and the same thing has more than a passing interest in the present crisis—the Ruhr region with its rich minerals and Turkey with her rich oil fields are among the kings and queens on the chess-boards of nations.

Whether we like it or not, the only permanent settlement of economic questions will be in a social arrangement whereby none can claim power over others by the possession of wealth. Rings and combines of wealth must cease, and if there are to be rings and combines in their place they shall be of intellect, accomplishment and public service, recognized and placed by public acknowledgment.

In that day an Edison shall be considered of more value to a nation than a Rothschild, a Luther Burbank than a Rockefeller, a Jane Adams than a Mrs. Stillman.

In that day the farmer will not struggle and waste his strength to become owner of more and still more broad acres, but will be happy in extracting the good living that is rightly his from the soil he has worked and tended. The artisan will not be fearful from day to day of the stalking ghost of unemployment, for his share in industry will be an insurance against accident and unemployment.

The only profit gathered from industry shall be that which is universally recognized as honest payment for honest work.

There won't be any usury for there won't be any need for credit.

The credit system is the invention of financial geniuses bent on power, and with their absorption into the industrial scheme that system will go.

It is a growth that has never been needed and will join surplus wealth in its collapse and fall.

When will this come?

Perhaps not in our time, but come it will. Perhaps it is nearer than we think.

It is what we are all feeling after but never put into words.

It is the dream of social justice come true.

It is coming when we are ready for it, and not before. After all, it is up to you and me and all of us.

SOME INVESTMENT

The presses in use in the Curtis Publishing Co. plant today represent an investment of more than \$4,620,000.00 and presses that are being built to add to the equipment will cost \$3,000,000.00 more. The average person has no appreciation of the tremendous amount of equipment necessary to get out three publications with big circulations as The Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies' Home Journal and The Country Gentleman. These periodicals require presses of various kinds. For example, there are now in use twenty-seven multi-color presses, thirty presses that print in two colors, and ninety-three presses that print the plain black. The average weight of the presses is forty tons. There are six more multi-color being built, and thirty-five two-color presses, and seventeen black presses.

All told in what is termed the factory end of the Curtis plant there are 2,600 employees. This factory end does not include the people in the circulation and distribution departments. The plant works night and day five days a week. Effort is made not to work on Saturday. Of course, there is no work done on Sunday. This no-work-on-Saturday plan does not always succeed. The workers put in forty-eight hours a week but do it in five days, but they are not always able to get through with all the tasks within the five days. —Exchange.

Take Your Place

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill

Be a scrub in the valley—but be

The best little scrub by the side of the hill;

Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass.

And some highway some happier make;

If you can't be a muskie then just be bass—

But the liveliest bass in the lake!

If you can't be a highway then just be a trail,

If you can't be the sun, be a star;

It isn't by size that you win or you fail—

Be the best of whatever you are!

—Douglas Malloch.

PRIVILEGED

"Excuse me, sir," suggested the taxi driver respectfully, "but your son always gives me twice as big a tip as this."

"Well, he can afford it," replied Old Miljuns. "He's got a rich father. I haven't."

THE LAND TITLES ACT MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act", under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 3rd day of February, 1923, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The South West Quarter of Section Twenty-Three (23) in Township Seventeen (17) and Range Twenty (20) West of the Fourth Meridian in Alberta, subject to the reservations contained in the Certificate of Title existing at the date of the said Mortgage.

Terms of Sale to be 20 per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the year 1923.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about seven miles from the Village of Lomond on the C. P. R., that there are situate thereon a dwelling house 12 ft. by 24 ft. with addition 14 ft. by 16 ft., a stable 16 ft. by 36 ft., all of frame construction and shingle roofed, and a board roofed frame granary 12 ft. by 12 ft., that there is a mile of barbed wire fencing on cedar posts and that about 110 acres have been brought under cultivation but not farmed lately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to H. E. Elves, Lomond, Alberta.

DATED this 19th day of December, A.D. 1922.

Approved—W. Forbes, Registrar.

H. E. Elves

AUCTIONEER

Notary Public and Commissioner

Lomond - Alta.

Horse Hair Hides and Furs

I will pay the highest market prices for the above. Bring in your stuff.

JOHN HOLO

HERBERT J. MABER

SOLICITOR AND
BARRISTER

VULCAN ALBERTA



VULCAN ENCAMPMENT I.O.O.F.

Meets the second and fourth Mondays in each month. Visiting patriarchs always welcomed.

H. MARCELLUS, C.P.
GORDON HANNA, F.S.

PRIMROSE REBEKAH LODGE No. 6
LOMOND, ALBERTA

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting members welcomed.

N.G., Mrs. Alice Erskine.
V.G., Mrs. Dolly Benson.
R.S., Mrs. Helen Williamson, P.N.G.
F.S., Mrs. Hattie Manning, P.N.G.
Treas., Mrs. Vera Munro.
D.D.P., Mrs. Jennie Teskey.

The Lomond Press

LOMOND ALBERTA

Published Every Friday.
Advertising Rates on Application.

RAE L. KING, PROP

LOMOND ALBERTA, JAN. 26, 1922

LOCALETS

The Ladies' Aid will meet on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7th, at the home of Mrs. Miller. The last assembly was held at the home of Mrs. H. N. Hanna when a most delightful social evening was enjoyed by the full attendance that was present. Games, music and lunch all contributed in the making merry.

Early on Sunday morning the elements broke loose in the most violent fury ever witnessed in this area. Wind and snow drove from the north west in blinding fury all day long. The snow was so packed in the scattered drifts that when calm did appear one was at a loss to see where the effects of the storm had disappeared. As severe weather had been a n unknown quantity for the past six weeks the sudden change served to hustle everyone towards the coal bin. Since the storm it has been remarkably good weather for preserving ice.

Speaking of ice, it might be stated that both Joe and Lin have their ice houses filled, the ice being brought in from Lake McGregor by Boyd and Williamson. Harry Burne is having his shed filled also, Jack McKay taking the contract.

It took more than seven hours for W. A. Teskey to get across to Vulcan with his car on Monday afternoon after the blizzard, while on his way to Calgary to take up his new duties with the Ford Motor Co.

V. MacLeod of the Bank of Hamilton was ordered to report for duty at the branch at Brant.

Robt. Seales, formerly with the irrigation survey party when stationed at Lomond, spent the week-end at Lomond. He appears to have taken kindly to the phone business.

Born, at Travers on Thursday, January 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Lyons, a daughter.

The Lomond U. F. W. A. will hold a hard times dance in Vickers' Hall, Lomond, on Friday evening, February 16th. Miss Fraser, a Scottish dancer, will be present and give several exhibition dances. Good music is promised and lots to eat. Admission, gentlemen 75c, ladies 25c, and children 25c. No doubt most people will find it comparatively easy to arrange

a costume to comply with the most severe regulations governing the holding of a hard times dance.

Owing to an overcrowding of pupils in the intermediate room at the Lomond schools it was found necessary to again make a change between that and the room occupied by the principal's class. While it is self-evident that as good many settlers have left the country, it does not appear to have affected the school enrolment to any extent. There will be a large class of new beginners starting in at Easter time.

Mr. Dilley is laid up with a severe attack of tonsillitis.

A rink of Lomond curling enthusiasts had intentions of taking on a challenge from Vulcan to play on Monday afternoon. Of course the blizzard put a crimp in the arrangements.

Reports from Lethbridge give the condition of J. C. Jensen as much improved and he is expected home next week.

Subscribe for your magazines through the Lomond Press.

Dishes and Kitchen Utensils

We placed in stock a very creditable display of China and Glass Dishes, as well as a varied assortment of Tin and Enamelware. You will find our prices to compare more than favorably with those quoted in the larger centers.

MEND UP YOUR WORK HARNESS DURING THE QUIET SEASON. WE KEEP A GOOD STOCK OF REPAIR MATERIAL.

L. H. Phillips

Order Counter Check Books
From THE PRESS

Stock - Taking Specials

Stock-taking invariably finds a business with a few overcrowded lines of merchandise, and by offering a special price inducement, somebody is bound to benefit by the deal. Take a look over our dry-goods section for Stock-Taking Specials.

Weekly Special

MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS
and SWEATER COATS

Investigate the Weekly Special reductions we have made in these lines.

This Special Runs from Feb. 5th. to Feb. 10th.

Elliott, Argue & Co.